New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 20, No. 6, July 31, 1991
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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King, *Governor* — Patrick G. Baca, *Secretary*

HIGHLIGHTS - June 1991

...**New Mexico unemployment rate rose nine-tenths of a point to 8.5 percent** this June, up from 7.4 percent one year ago. A May-to-June increase in unemployment is typical for the state.

...**The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.9 percent in June,** up from 5.3 percent in June 1990.

...**Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 61,200 in June,** up from 52,800 in June 1990 - a 16 percent increase. Unemployment is up by 30 percent in the U.S. over the same period.

...**Nonfarm employment in New Mexico is now up by 3,700 jobs from one year ago,** a 0.6 percent growth rate.

...**For the fifth consecutive month, U.S. nonagricultural employment** is below the level of the previous year, as the situation deteriorated further in June.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

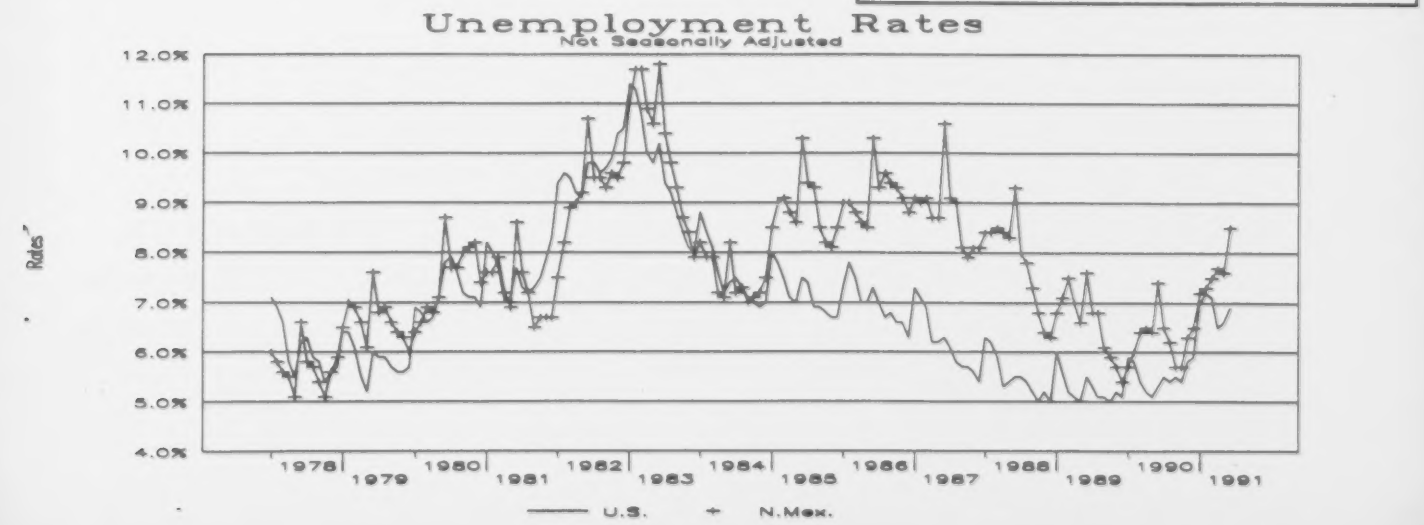
Page

Household Data
- New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 2
- New Mexico & U.S. Labor Force Statistics 3
- Employment to Population Ratio By State 4
- Labor Force Participation Rate By State 5
- Unemployment Rate Ranking by State 8
- Labor Force Estimates by County 9

Establishment Data
- New Mexico & Albuquerque MSA Summary 11
- N.M., Albuq., Santa Fe MSA Tables 12
- Average Hours & Earnings and U.S. CPI 15
- Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rates 16
- Graph: Nonfarm Empl. Index & Growth Rates .. 17

Economic News
- National Labor Update from U.S. B.L.S. 18
- Unemployment Compensation Statistics 20
- Area Economic Activity 22
- New Mexico Occupational Job Needs 25

Miscellaneous Items
- Glossary of Terms 26
- Graph: N.M. Unemployment Rates 28
- Labor Service Center Directory 29



NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico's unemployment rate rose nine-tenths of a point to 8.5 percent this June, up from 7.6 percent in May and 7.4 percent in June 1990. A May-to-June increase in unemployment is typical for the state, and this year's increase of 11 percent is less than in most recent years. The May-to-June unemployment increase has ranged from 12.7 percent in 1988 to 21.4 percent in 1987. The seasonal unemployment increase is due mainly to students entering the labor force, as well as summer layoffs in education, including school-bus drivers. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 6.9 percent in June, up from 5.3 percent in June 1990. The unemployment rate is a "lagging" economic indicator and typically improves after the onset of an economic recovery. Unemployment in New Mexico has been up on an over-the-year basis since November 1990. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 61,200 in June, up from 52,800 in June 1990 - a 16 percent increase. New Mexico posted a increase of 3,500 persons employed or 0.5 percent since June 1990, while the national decline in total employment was -1.1 percentage point.

Evidence of increased joblessness over last June is also provided by N.M. Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. Unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits were 13,547 in June 1991, up from 10,353 in June 1990. The insured unemployed made up 22 percent of total unemployment in June, down from 23 percent in May. New claims for U.I. have continued to rise, and were 5,429 in June 1991, up from 5,738 in May 1991 and 4,882 in June 1990.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released its annual "Geographic Profiles" publication for 1990. This report provides a complete employment picture, including annual average total employment and unemployment data, for all states drawn from the Current Population Survey. Two important measures of employment activity available in this report are the employment-to-population ratio and labor force participation rate by state. These measures shift slowly, and therefore comparisons are given for 1985 and 1990. State rankings for these measures are provided on pages 4 and 5 of this issue, and show that New Mexico's employment-to-population ratio improved slightly between 1985 and 1990, from 57.1 percent to 59.2 percent, although the state ranking fell by three places, from 42 to 45. New Mexico's labor force participation rate also rose slightly, while the state ranking remained constant at 42. The employment-to-population ratio and the labor force participation rate for 16 to 19 year-olds ranked by state are given on pages 6 and 7. Both measures for this important population group fell both in percentage and ranking between 1985 and 1990.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	May 1991	June 1990
Civilian Labor Force	722,700	712,700	710,800	+10,000	+11,900
Employment	661,500	658,400	658,000	+3,100	+3,500
Unemployment	61,200	54,300	52,800	+6,900	+8,400
Rate	8.5%	7.6%	7.4%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate rose by one-half of a point to 6.5 percent in June 1991, up four-tenths of a percentage point from the June 1990 rate. Unemployed persons in Albuquerque now number 1,300 more than one year ago, an increase of eight percent. Unemployment in Albuquerque has now been higher on an over-the year basis for nine consecutive months. In comparison, unemployment rose for twelve months on an over-the-year basis during the slowdown of 1986-87, and for twenty months during 1982-3. The unemployment rate increase in the Albuquerque MSA since June of 1990 (8.2%) was well below that of the state, and also below the Santa Fe MSA (23.7%) and Las Cruces MSA (12.3%) percentage increases. Unemployment levels over the year rose in Sandoval (+22 percent) and Valencia (+16 percent) counties, which adjoin the Albuquerque MSA.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with the total employment estimates, as the count of U.I. recipients in Albuquerque was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,000 to 3,535 (+17.9 percent). New U.I. claims in June were down 7.6 percent or 144 claims over June 1990.

The over-the-year change in Albuquerque total employment was positive in June, for a rise of 600 or 0.2 percent. Total employment in Albuquerque had been contracting on an over-the-year basis between August 1990 and April 1991. Albuquerque industrial sectors showing over-the-year growth were the services sector (+1,900), notably business and health services, and government (+400). Decreases in other sectors largely offset government and services increases in the nonagricultural series.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	May 1991	June 1990
Civilian Labor Force	269,600	268,500	267,700	+1,100	+1,900
Employment	252,000	252,500	251,400	-,500	+,600
Unemployment	17,600	16,000	16,300	+1,600	+1,300
Rate	6.5%	6.0%	6.1%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,700	650,000	52,700	7.5%
APR.	703,100	649,000	54,100	7.7%
MAY.	712,700	658,400	54,300	7.6%
JUN.	722,700	661,500	61,200	8.5%
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	10,000	3,100	6,900	0.9
YEAR AGO	11,900	3,500	8,400	1.1
2 YRS. AGO	14,800	7,600	7,200	0.9
3 YRS. AGO	20,500	24,700	-4,200	-0.8
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	1.4%	0.5%	12.7%	
YEAR AGO	1.7%	0.5%	15.9%	
2 YRS. AGO	2.1%	1.2%	13.3%	
3 YRS. AGO	2.9%	3.9%	-6.4%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.	124,727	116,678	8,049	6.5%
MAY.	124,857	116,624	8,233	6.6%
JUN.	127,054	118,280	8,774	6.9%
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	2,197	1,656	541	0.3
YEAR AGO	747	-1,325	2,072	1.6
2 YRS. AGO	1,485	-439	1,924	1.4
3 YRS. AGO	4,026	2,071	1,955	1.4
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	1.8%	1.4%	6.6%	
YEAR AGO	0.6%	-1.1%	30.9%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.2%	-0.4%	28.1%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.3%	1.8%	28.7%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	69.9%
MINNESOTA	2	69.5%
NEBRASKA	3	68.6%
ALASKA	4	67.8%
WYOMING	4	67.8%
CONNECTICUT	6	67.6%
NEVADA	7	67.5%
UTAH	7	67.5%
COLORADO	9	67.4%
VERMONT	10	67.3%
MARYLAND	11	67.1%
WISCONSIN	11	67.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	66.8%
KANSAS	13	66.8%
IOWA	15	66.4%
VIRGINIA	15	66.4%
DELAWARE	17	66.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	66.1%
WASHINGTON	19	65.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	20	65.3%
HAWAII	21	65.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	22	64.4%
MAINE	23	64.1%
OREGON	23	64.1%
TEXAS	25	64.0%
GEORGIA	26	63.9%
ILLINIOS	27	63.8%
NEW JERSEY	27	63.8%
IDAHO	29	63.6%
MONTANA	30	63.4%
MISSOURI	31	63.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	63.2%
INDIANA	32	63.2%
CALIFORNIA	34	63.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	35	63.0%
RHODE ISLAND	36	62.4%
OHIO	37	61.9%
ARIZONA	38	61.4%
OKLAHOMA	39	60.8%
MICHIGAN	40	60.5%
TENNESSEE	41	60.1%
NEW YORK	42	59.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	59.5%
KENTUCKY	44	59.4%
NEW MEXICO	45	59.2%
FLORIDA	45	59.2%
ARKANSAS	47	58.8%
MISSISSIPPI	48	57.6%
ALABAMA	49	57.1%
LOUISIANA	50	55.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	49.7%

STATE	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	68.3%
COLORADO	2	67.9%
MINNESOTA	3	67.0%
NEVADA	4	66.1%
CONNECTICUT	5	65.9%
ALASKA	5	65.9%
VERMONT	7	65.8%
KANSAS	8	65.5%
NEBRASKA	9	65.0%
WYOMING	9	65.0%
UTAH	11	64.7%
MARYLAND	12	64.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	12	64.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	64.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	64.5%
VIRGINIA	16	64.0%
TEXAS	17	63.9%
RHODE ISLAND	18	63.6%
DELAWARE	18	63.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	20	63.2%
MONTANA	21	62.0%
HAWAII	22	61.8%
NEW JERSEY	23	61.7%
GEORGIA	23	61.7%
WISCONSIN	25	61.6%
INDIANA	26	61.4%
IDAHO	27	61.3%
CALIFORNIA	27	61.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	27	61.3%
MISSOURI	30	61.1%
IOWA	31	60.5%
OKLAHOMA	32	60.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	59.9%
MAINE	34	59.7%
ILLINIOS	34	59.7%
OREGON	36	59.3%
WASHINGTON	37	58.9%
ARIZONA	38	58.7%
OHIO	39	58.0%
TENNESSEE	40	57.7%
MICHIGAN	40	57.7%
NEW MEXICO	42	57.1%
NEW YORK	43	56.8%
FLORIDA	44	56.4%
KENTUCKY	45	55.9%
ALABAMA	46	55.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	55.2%
ARKANSAS	48	55.0%
LOUISIANA	48	55.0%
MISSISSIPPI	50	54.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	45.4%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	74.0%
MINNESOTA	2	73.0%
ALASKA	3	72.8%
WYOMING	4	71.7%
CONNECTICUT	5	71.2%
NEVADA	6	71.0%
COLORADO	7	70.9%
VERMONT	8	70.8%
UTAH	9	70.5%
MARYLAND	10	70.4%
NEBRASKA	11	70.1%
WISCONSIN	11	70.1%
KANSAS	13	69.9%
DELAWARE	13	69.9%
VIRGINIA	15	69.4%
IOWA	16	69.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	69.3%
WASHINGTON	18	68.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	68.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	68.5%
TEXAS	21	68.2%
ILLINIOS	22	68.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	22	68.0%
OREGON	24	67.9%
MAINE	25	67.6%
GEORGIA	26	67.5%
IDAHO	26	67.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	28	67.4%
MONTANA	29	67.3%
MISSOURI	30	67.2%
NEW JERSEY	30	67.2%
HAWAII	32	67.1%
CALIFORNIA	33	66.9%
RHODE ISLAND	33	66.9%
INDIANA	35	66.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	66.3%
OHIO	37	65.6%
MICHIGAN	38	65.4%
ARIZONA	39	64.8%
OKLAHOMA	40	64.4%
TENNESSEE	41	63.4%
NEW MEXICO	42	63.2%
ARKANSAS	43	63.1%
KENTUCKY	44	63.0%
FLORIDA	45	62.9%
NEW YORK	46	62.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	62.8%
MISSISSIPPI	48	62.3%
ALABAMA	49	61.3%
LOUISIANA	50	59.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	54.3%

STATE	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
ALASKA	1	73.0%
COLORADO	2	72.1%
NEVADA	3	71.8%
MINNESOTA	4	71.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	71.0%
WYOMING	6	70.0%
CONNECTICUT	7	69.3%
VERMONT	8	69.2%
KANSAS	9	69.0%
UTAH	10	68.7%
NEBRASKA	10	68.7%
TEXAS	10	68.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	68.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	67.9%
VIRGINIA	15	67.8%
MARYLAND	16	67.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	67.3%
DELAWARE	18	67.2%
MONTANA	19	67.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20	67.0%
RHODE ISLAND	21	66.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	22	66.8%
INDIANA	23	66.7%
IDAHO	24	66.6%
WISCONSIN	25	66.4%
CALIFORNIA	26	66.1%
GEORGIA	27	66.0%
IOWA	28	65.7%
ILLINIOS	29	65.6%
HAWAII	30	65.5%
NEW JERSEY	31	65.4%
MISSOURI	32	65.3%
OKLAHOMA	33	65.0%
OREGON	33	65.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	64.3%
WASHINGTON	36	64.2%
MICHIGAN	37	64.1%
OHIO	38	63.6%
MAINE	39	63.1%
TENNESSEE	40	62.7%
ARIZONA	40	62.7%
NEW MEXICO	42	62.6%
LOUISIANA	43	62.1%
KENTUCKY	44	61.8%
NEW YORK	45	60.7%
ALABAMA	45	60.7%
MISSISSIPPI	47	60.4%
ARKANSAS	48	60.2%
FLORIDA	49	60.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	49	60.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	52.2%

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO BY STATE 16 – 19 YEARS (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
WISCONSIN	1	62.1%
MINNESOTA	2	61.1%
UTAH	3	60.0%
NEBRASKA	4	59.1%
WASHINGTON	5	58.7%
RHODE ISLAND	6	58.1%
KANSAS	7	56.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	56.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9	55.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	10	55.2%
MISSOURI	11	54.5%
IOWA	12	54.3%
COLORADO	13	54.2%
DELAWARE	14	54.1%
IDAHO	15	53.0%
INDIANA	16	52.5%
VERMONT	17	52.1%
MONTANA	18	50.9%
OREGON	19	50.8%
NEVADA	20	50.3%
MAINE	21	50.2%
CONNECTICUT	22	49.8%
WYOMING	23	49.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	24	48.6%
MICHIGAN	24	48.6%
OHIO	26	48.2%
ARKANSAS	27	47.8%
ARIZONA	28	47.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	29	47.1%
GEORGIA	30	46.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	31	46.5%
ILLINIOS	31	46.5%
MARYLAND	31	46.5%
FLORIDA	34	45.0%
OKLAHOMA	35	43.8%
KENTUCKY	36	43.7%
ALASKA	37	43.3%
TENNESSEE	38	41.8%
VIRGINIA	39	41.5%
CALIFORNIA	40	41.4%
HAWAII	41	40.6%
NEW JERSEY	42	40.3%
NEW MEXICO	43	40.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	39.8%
TEXAS	45	38.9%
ALABAMA	46	37.8%
NEW YORK	47	37.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	34.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	49	32.3%
LOUISIANA	50	32.1%
MISSISSIPPI	51	30.3%

STATE	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
MINNESOTA	1	61.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	60.4%
UTAH	3	60.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	58.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	5	56.7%
IDAHO	6	56.1%
WISCONSIN	7	55.9%
NEBRASKA	8	55.3%
KANSAS	9	54.4%
RHODE ISLAND	10	53.3%
CONNECTICUT	11	52.2%
DELAWARE	12	51.7%
IOWA	13	50.3%
VERMONT	14	49.9%
MAINE	14	49.9%
COLORADO	16	49.7%
MISSOURI	17	48.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	48.7%
NEVADA	19	48.6%
ARIZONA	20	48.5%
INDIANA	21	48.3%
MICHIGAN	22	47.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	47.3%
WYOMING	24	47.0%
FLORIDA	25	46.8%
MARYLAND	25	46.8%
WASHINGTON	27	46.3%
VIRGINIA	28	46.2%
OHIO	29	45.9%
MONTANA	30	45.6%
OREGON	31	45.1%
TEXAS	32	44.7%
ILLINIOS	33	44.3%
NEW JERSEY	34	44.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	35	43.6%
CALIFORNIA	36	41.0%
GEORGIA	36	41.0%
ALASKA	38	40.1%
NEW MEXICO	39	39.5%
OKLAHOMA	39	39.5%
HAWAII	41	38.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	38.8%
ALABAMA	43	38.7%
TENNESSEE	44	38.3%
KENTUCKY	45	36.3%
ARKANSAS	46	36.2%
NEW YORK	47	33.7%
LOUISIANA	48	32.8%
MISSISSIPPI	49	31.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	30.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	25.8%

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY STATE 16 – 19 YEARS (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
WISCONSIN	1	70.2%
RHODE ISLAND	2	67.8%
UTAH	3	67.5%
WASHINGTON	4	67.4%
MINNESOTA	5	67.2%
KANSAS	6	63.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	7	63.6%
MISSOURI	8	63.3%
IOWA	9	62.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	10	62.5%
NEBRASKA	10	62.5%
INDIANA	12	62.3%
IDAHO	13	61.9%
COLORADO	14	61.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	61.7%
DELAWARE	16	61.5%
WYOMING	17	61.0%
VERMONT	17	61.0%
MONTANA	19	59.1%
ARKANSAS	19	59.1%
OREGON	21	58.9%
MICHIGAN	22	58.8%
NEVADA	23	58.7%
MAINE	24	58.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	25	57.6%
OHIO	26	57.0%
CONNECTICUT	26	57.0%
ARIZONA	28	56.7%
MARYLAND	29	55.8%
ILLINIOS	30	55.1%
OKLAHOMA	31	54.5%
FLORIDA	31	54.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	31	54.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	34	54.3%
GEORGIA	35	54.0%
KENTUCKY	36	52.5%
VIRGINIA	37	51.8%
ALASKA	38	51.7%
TEXAS	39	49.4%
CALIFORNIA	40	49.1%
TENNESSEE	41	48.8%
NEW MEXICO	42	48.6%
NEW JERSEY	43	47.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	43	47.2%
HAWAII	45	47.0%
ALABAMA	46	45.4%
NEW YORK	47	43.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	42.3%
MISSISSIPPI	49	40.7%
LOUISIANA	50	40.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	39.4%

STATE	1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES RANKING	RATE
UTAH	1	70.5%
MINNESOTA	2	70.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	67.4%
IDAHO	4	65.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	65.5%
NEBRASKA	6	65.4%
WISCONSIN	7	65.3%
RHODE ISLAND	8	63.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	62.6%
KANSAS	10	62.5%
NEVADA	11	61.7%
IOWA	12	61.5%
CONNECTICUT	13	61.2%
MICHIGAN	14	61.1%
DELAWARE	15	60.5%
INDIANA	16	60.0%
COLORADO	17	59.7%
VERMONT	18	59.2%
WYOMING	19	58.8%
WASHINGTON	20	58.7%
VIRGINIA	20	58.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	22	58.3%
MAINE	23	57.6%
MISSOURI	24	57.4%
FLORIDA	25	56.8%
OHIO	26	56.7%
MONTANA	27	56.1%
ARIZONA	28	56.0%
TEXAS	29	55.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	55.6%
ILLINIOS	31	55.3%
OREGON	32	55.2%
MARYLAND	33	54.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	53.3%
NEW JERSEY	35	51.9%
GEORGIA	36	51.6%
ALASKA	37	51.4%
CALIFORNIA	38	51.3%
NEW MEXICO	39	51.0%
ARKANSAS	40	50.8%
TENNESSEE	41	50.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	49.1%
ALABAMA	43	49.0%
OKLAHOMA	43	49.0%
HAWAII	45	48.5%
KENTUCKY	45	48.5%
LOUISIANA	47	45.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	45.1%
MISSISSIPPI	49	43.0%
NEW YORK	50	41.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	34.9%

(PREL.) MAY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	(PREL.) MAY 1991 RANKING	RATE
MASSACHUSETTS	1	9.2%
MICHIGAN	2	9.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	3	8.5%
MISSISSIPPI	3	8.5%
MAINE	5	8.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	8.2%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.0%
CALIFORNIA	8	7.6%
NEW MEXICO	8	7.6%
ALASKA	8	7.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	11	7.5%
ARKANSAS	11	7.5%
NEW YORK	13	7.4%
FLORIDA	14	7.2%
OKLAHOMA	15	7.1%
LOUISIANA	15	7.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	7.1%
VERMONT	18	7.0%
ALABAMA	18	7.0%
DELAWARE	20	6.9%
KENTUCKY	20	6.9%
MISSOURI	22	6.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	6.6%
TENNESSEE	24	6.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	6.5%
MONTANA	26	6.4%
TEXAS	27	6.3%
IDAHO	27	6.3%
NEVADA	29	6.0%
INDIANA	29	6.0%
ILLINIOS	31	5.9%
GEORGIA	31	5.9%
WASHINGTON	31	5.9%
MARYLAND	34	5.8%
OREGON	34	5.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	5.8%
VIRGINIA	37	5.5%
MINNESOTA	37	5.5%
COLORADO	39	5.4%
WISCONSIN	39	5.4%
OHIO	39	5.4%
CONNECTICUT	42	5.2%
WYOMING	43	5.0%
IOWA	44	4.6%
UTAH	45	4.4%
KANSAS	45	4.4%
ARIZONA	45	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.4%
HAWAII	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.6%

STATE	REVISED MAY 1990 RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	7.5%
ALASKA	2	7.4%
RHODE ISLAND	3	7.3%
ARKANSAS	4	7.1%
MICHIGAN	4	7.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	6.6%
NEW MEXICO	7	6.4%
TEXAS	8	6.2%
LOUISIANA	9	6.0%
MISSISSIPPI	10	5.9%
ALABAMA	11	5.8%
KENTUCKY	11	5.8%
IDAHO	11	5.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	5.8%
OHIO	15	5.6%
ARIZONA	16	5.5%
OKLAHOMA	16	5.5%
FLORIDA	18	5.4%
MONTANA	18	5.4%
ILLINIOS	18	5.4%
CALIFORNIA	21	5.3%
TENNESSEE	22	5.2%
CONNECTICUT	23	5.1%
NEW YORK	23	5.1%
OREGON	23	5.1%
WYOMING	23	5.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	23	5.1%
NEVADA	28	5.0%
COLORADO	28	5.0%
INDIANA	30	4.9%
MISSOURI	31	4.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	31	4.8%
UTAH	33	4.7%
GEORGIA	33	4.7%
NEW JERSEY	35	4.6%
MINNESOTA	35	4.6%
WASHINGTON	37	4.5%
DELAWARE	38	4.4%
VERMONT	39	4.3%
MAINE	40	4.2%
WISCONSIN	40	4.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	4.0%
VIRGINIA	42	4.0%
KANSAS	42	4.0%
MARYLAND	45	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	445	3.8%
IOWA	47	3.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.4%
HAWAII	50	2.6%
NEBRASKA	51	1.7%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 1991				REVISED MAY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	722,734	661,541	61,193	8.5%	712,683	658,377	54,306	7.6%	10,051	3,164	6,887	1.4%	0.5%	12.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,634	252,048	17,586	6.5%	268,521	252,544	15,977	6.0%	1,113	-496	1,609	0.4%	-0.2%	10.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,601	53,978	5,623	9.4%	59,656	54,628	5,028	8.4%	-55	-650	595	-0.1%	-1.2%	11.8%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,498	70,149	3,349	4.6%	71,220	68,053	3,167	4.4%	2,278	2,096	182	3.2%	3.1%	5.7%
Catron	1,282	1,122	160	12.5%	1,207	1,072	135	11.2%	75	50	25	6.2%	4.7%	18.5%
Chaves	24,846	22,089	2,757	11.1%	23,888	22,059	1,829	7.7%	958	30	928	4.0%	0.1%	50.7%
Cibola	8,962	7,534	1,428	15.9%	8,806	7,690	1,116	12.7%	156	-156	312	1.8%	-2.0%	28.0%
Colfax	6,800	6,271	529	7.8%	5,844	5,367	477	8.2%	956	904	52	16.4%	16.8%	10.9%
Curry	17,228	15,798	1,430	8.3%	16,680	15,443	1,237	7.4%	548	355	193	3.3%	2.3%	15.6%
De Baca	1,000	894	106	10.6%	935	832	103	11.0%	65	62	3	7.0%	7.5%	2.9%
Eddy	20,852	18,978	1,874	9.0%	20,567	19,006	1,561	7.6%	285	-28	313	1.4%	-0.1%	20.1%
Grant	10,623	9,647	976	9.2%	10,529	9,640	889	8.4%	94	7	87	0.9%	0.1%	9.8%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,522	222	12.7%	1,647	1,480	167	10.1%	97	42	55	5.9%	2.8%	32.9%
Harding	363	309	54	14.9%	324	278	46	14.2%	39	31	8	12.0%	11.2%	17.4%
Hidalgo	2,745	2,590	155	5.6%	2,666	2,542	124	4.7%	79	48	31	3.0%	1.9%	25.0%
Lea	22,191	20,799	1,392	6.3%	21,817	20,451	1,366	6.3%	374	348	26	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%
Lincoln	6,953	6,509	444	6.4%	6,714	6,265	449	6.7%	239	244	-5	3.6%	3.9%	-1.1%
Luna	6,299	5,153	1,146	18.2%	6,318	5,083	1,235	19.5%	-19	70	-89	-0.3%	1.4%	-7.2%
McKinley	18,758	16,233	2,525	13.5%	18,033	16,149	1,884	10.4%	725	84	641	4.0%	0.5%	34.0%
Mora	1,359	972	387	28.5%	1,371	949	422	30.8%	-12	23	-35	-0.9%	2.4%	-8.3%
Otero	19,285	17,276	2,009	10.4%	18,919	17,161	1,758	9.3%	366	115	251	1.9%	0.7%	14.3%
Quay	4,784	4,366	418	8.7%	4,482	4,161	321	7.2%	302	205	97	6.7%	4.9%	30.2%
Rio Arriba	14,133	11,691	2,442	17.3%	13,929	11,670	2,259	16.2%	204	21	183	1.5%	0.2%	8.1%
Roosevelt	7,287	6,827	460	6.3%	7,707	7,240	467	6.1%	-420	-413	-7	-5.4%	-5.7%	-1.5%
Sandoval	32,142	29,601	2,541	7.9%	31,647	29,385	2,262	7.1%	495	216	279	1.6%	0.7%	12.3%
San Juan	36,434	31,544	4,890	13.4%	35,800	31,735	4,065	11.4%	634	-191	825	1.8%	-0.6%	20.3%
San Miguel	10,172	9,070	1,102	10.8%	10,654	9,552	1,102	10.3%	-482	-482	0	-4.5%	-5.0%	0.0%
Sierra	2,915	2,716	199	6.8%	2,832	2,628	204	7.2%	83	88	-5	2.9%	3.3%	-2.5%
Socorro	6,457	5,863	594	9.2%	6,270	5,846	424	6.8%	187	17	170	3.0%	0.3%	40.1%
Taos	11,241	9,126	2,115	18.8%	10,995	8,825	2,170	19.7%	246	301	-55	2.2%	3.4%	-2.5%
Torrance	4,047	3,670	377	9.3%	4,010	3,678	332	8.3%	37	-8	45	0.9%	-0.2%	13.6%
Union	2,033	1,953	80	3.9%	1,916	1,795	121	6.3%	117	158	-41	6.1%	8.8%	-33.9%
Valencia	17,066	15,243	1,823	10.7%	16,779	15,170	1,609	9.6%	287	73	214	1.7%	0.5%	13.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 1991				REVISED JUNE 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	722,734	661,541	61,193	8.5%	710,799	657,952	52,847	7.4%	11,935	3,589	8,346	1.7%	0.5%	15.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	269,634	252,048	17,586	6.5%	267,648	251,397	16,251	6.1%	1,986	651	1,335	0.7%	0.3%	8.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,601	53,978	5,623	9.4%	60,440	55,435	5,005	8.3%	-839	-1,457	618	-1.4%	-2.6%	12.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,498	70,149	3,349	4.6%	72,548	69,840	2,708	3.7%	950	309	641	1.3%	0.4%	23.7%
Catron	1,282	1,122	160	12.5%	1,286	1,145	141	11.0%	-4	-23	19	-0.3%	-2.0%	13.5%
Chaves	24,846	22,089	2,757	11.1%	23,945	22,440	1,505	6.3%	901	-351	1,252	3.8%	-1.6%	83.2%
Cibola	8,962	7,534	1,428	15.9%	8,752	7,455	1,297	14.8%	210	79	131	2.4%	1.1%	10.1%
Colfax	6,800	6,271	529	7.8%	6,848	6,357	491	7.2%	-48	-86	38	-0.7%	-1.4%	7.7%
Curry	17,228	15,798	1,430	8.3%	16,396	15,205	1,191	7.3%	832	593	239	5.1%	3.9%	20.1%
De Baca	1,000	894	106	10.6%	1,049	968	81	7.7%	-49	-74	25	-4.7%	-7.6%	30.9%
Eddy	20,852	18,978	1,874	9.0%	20,530	18,804	1,726	8.4%	322	174	148	1.6%	0.9%	8.6%
Grant	10,623	9,647	976	9.2%	10,708	9,685	1,023	9.6%	-85	-38	-47	-0.8%	-0.4%	-4.6%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,522	222	12.7%	1,756	1,539	217	12.4%	-12	-17	5	-0.7%	-1.1%	2.3%
Harding	363	309	54	14.9%	385	334	51	13.2%	-22	-25	3	-5.7%	-7.5%	5.9%
Hidalgo	2,745	2,590	155	5.6%	2,774	2,587	187	6.7%	-29	3	-32	-1.0%	0.1%	-17.1%
Lea	22,191	20,799	1,392	6.3%	21,605	20,220	1,385	6.4%	586	579	7	2.7%	2.9%	0.5%
Lincoln	6,953	6,509	444	6.4%	6,886	6,480	406	5.9%	67	29	38	1.0%	0.4%	9.4%
Luna	6,299	5,153	1,146	18.2%	6,129	5,166	963	15.7%	170	-13	183	2.8%	-0.3%	19.0%
McKinley	18,758	16,233	2,525	13.5%	18,405	16,308	2,097	11.4%	353	-75	428	1.9%	-0.5%	20.4%
Mora	1,359	972	387	28.5%	1,245	952	293	23.5%	114	20	94	9.2%	2.1%	32.1%
Otero	19,285	17,276	2,009	10.4%	18,860	17,286	1,574	8.3%	425	-10	435	2.3%	-0.1%	27.6%
Quay	4,784	4,366	418	8.7%	4,807	4,415	392	8.2%	-23	-49	26	-0.5%	-1.1%	6.6%
Rio Arriba	14,133	11,691	2,442	17.3%	13,786	11,862	1,924	14.0%	347	-171	518	2.5%	-1.4%	26.9%
Roosevelt	7,287	6,827	460	6.3%	6,896	6,546	350	5.1%	391	281	110	5.7%	4.3%	31.4%
Sandoval	32,142	29,601	2,541	7.9%	29,789	27,706	2,083	7.0%	2,353	1,895	458	7.9%	6.8%	22.0%
San Juan	36,434	31,544	4,890	13.4%	34,531	30,581	3,950	11.4%	1,903	963	940	5.5%	3.1%	23.8%
San Miguel	10,172	9,070	1,102	10.8%	10,096	9,089	1,007	10.0%	76	-19	95	0.8%	-0.2%	9.4%
Sierra	2,915	2,716	199	6.8%	2,908	2,747	161	5.5%	7	-31	38	0.2%	-1.1%	23.6%
Socorro	6,457	5,863	594	9.2%	6,324	5,812	512	8.1%	133	51	82	2.1%	0.9%	16.0%
Taos	11,241	9,126	2,115	18.8%	10,652	8,804	1,848	17.3%	589	322	267	5.5%	3.7%	14.4%
Torrance	4,047	3,670	377	9.3%	3,863	3,506	357	9.2%	184	164	20	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%
Union	2,033	1,953	80	3.9%	2,099	2,000	99	4.7%	-66	-47	-19	-3.1%	-2.4%	-19.2%
Valencia	17,066	15,243	1,823	10.7%	16,853	15,281	1,572	9.3%	213	-38	251	1.3%	-0.2%	16.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

New Mexico's nonagricultural payrolls declined by 1,800 jobs in June, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey. Modest job gains, or, at worst, very small losses, normally occur during the May-June interval. This year, advances in mining, construction, trade, finance, insurance, & real estate, and services failed to offset the large declines that are seasonally expected in transportation (school bus contractors) and education (both public and private). Although gains of 500 or more manufacturing jobs have been characteristic of recent May-June periods, manufacturing turned in a 500 job loss in June, the result of a large layoff in the transportation equipment subsector. Trade added 900 jobs, which, while substantial, is less than half the gain recorded in a typical year. Likewise, services turned in a sub-par increase.

There are now 3,700 more jobs statewide than there were in June 1990, representing job growth of about three-fifths of a percent over the year. The private sector is leading the way, with almost two new jobs for every one new public sector job. A solid advance in mining, primarily oil & gas extraction, and a modest gain in construction continue to support the goods-producing sector. However, these gains were offset by a loss in manufacturing jobs over the year, mostly in the transportation equipment subsector. Manufacturing last saw an over-the-year deficit (-100) in December 1990. Services and government provided the bulk of the growth in the service producing sector, and trade is also well on the plus side; however, because of weak June performances, the over-the-year margins are narrowing for both trade and services.

For the fifth consecutive month, U.S. nonagricultural employment is below the level of the previous year, as the situation deteriorated further in June. Among all industrial divisions during the past month, only construction improved its position compared with a year ago, and only services shows more jobs now than a year ago.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Preliminary estimates based on the monthly employer survey show that nonagricultural payroll employment in the Albuquerque area declined by 900 jobs in June as sizeable layoffs in a few sectors combined to overwhelm employment gains in other sectors. Normal end-of-school-year layoffs in state supported higher education, private education, and among school bus contractors as well as the end of the Albuquerque horse racing season added up to a loss of about 3,300 jobs over the month. Summer jobs programs for youth, summer camps, and continued expansion in construction accounted for more than half of the job gains. Trade added only 200 jobs, about one-third the number normally to be expected at this time of year. Manufacturing registered no change over the month; increases of one to two hundred have typically been recorded in previous years.

Nonfarm employment in Albuquerque now exceeds the year ago level by 800 jobs, this even though last June's total was bolstered by about 200 temporary census enumerator jobs in federal government. The over-the-year gain is evenly split between the private sector and the public sector (principally state government education). Goods producing industries continue to show a substantial job deficit compared to last year. Both construction and manufacturing are posting identical percentage losses of -3.7%; however, for construction this represents the continuation of a recovering trend, whereas for manufacturing it represents a deterioration. On the other hand, service producing industries, led by health services, business services, eating & drinking places, and state government, are now manifesting sufficient growth to more than offset the goods producing weakness.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUN 1991	REVISED MAY 1991	REVISED JUN 1990	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	582,800	584,600	579,100	-1,800	3,700
GOODS PRODUCING	89,600	89,200	89,600	400	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	493,200	495,400	489,500	-2,200	3,700
MINING	16,200	16,000	15,500	200	700
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,900	9,800	9,300	100	600
CONSTRUCTION	30,800	30,100	30,500	700	300
MANUFACTURING	42,600	43,100	43,600	-500	-1,000
DURABLE GOODS	29,300	29,800	29,900	-500	-600
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,700	100	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
Transportation Equipment	4,800	5,400	5,600	-600	-800
Other Durable Goods	12,600	12,600	12,500	0	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,300	13,700	0	-400
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,000	4,200	0	-200
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,300	28,800	28,200	-500	100
TRANSPORTATION	13,500	14,100	13,400	-600	100
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,300	7,200	7,100	100	200
Other Transportation	4,600	5,300	4,600	-700	0
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,800	14,700	14,800	100	0
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,500	8,400	8,400	100	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	139,200	138,300	138,700	900	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,800	24,700	24,600	100	200
Durable Goods	14,400	14,300	14,300	100	100
Nondurable Goods	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	114,400	113,600	114,100	800	300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,400	4,400	100	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,100	13,000	12,800	100	300
Food Stores	15,700	15,600	16,200	100	-500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,500	14,400	14,200	100	300
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0
Furniture & Furnishing	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	44,100	43,600	44,000	500	100
Miscellaneous Retail	12,700	12,800	12,800	-100	-100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	26,200	25,900	26,300	300	-100
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,300	10,700	100	-300
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0
Real Estate	5,900	5,700	5,800	200	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
SERVICES	151,200	149,000	149,300	2,200	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,800	12,200	12,900	600	-100
Personal Services	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Business Services	23,000	22,700	23,100	300	-100
Health Services	35,600	35,800	34,300	-200	1,300
Legal Services	5,000	4,800	4,900	200	100
Educational Services	4,800	6,400	4,900	-1,600	-100
Social Services	9,500	9,400	9,200	100	300
Membership Organizations	12,400	10,700	12,100	1,700	300
Engineering & Management Services	24,600	24,300	24,600	300	0
Other Services	17,900	17,100	17,900	800	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	148,300	153,400	147,000	-5,100	1,300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	33,100	33,000	32,800	100	300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	115,200	120,400	114,200	-5,200	1,000
State Government 2/	49,500	53,600	48,700	-4,100	800
Universities	19,400	23,900	19,300	-4,500	100
Local Government	65,700	66,800	65,500	-1,100	200
Schools	39,100	41,500	38,300	-2,400	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM JUN 1991	REVISED MAY 1991	REVISED JUN 1990	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	247,400	248,300	246,600	-900	800
GOODS PRODUCING	33,600	33,400	34,900	200	-1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	213,800	214,900	211,700	-1,100	2,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	13,000	12,800	13,500	200	-500
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,600	21,400	0	-800
Durable Goods	14,600	14,600	15,200	0	-600
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,200	0	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,800	12,400	-400	0
Transportation	6,700	7,100	6,700	-400	0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	61,200	61,000	61,400	200	-200
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,300	14,300	14,500	0	-200
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,500	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	46,900	46,700	46,900	200	0
General Merchandise Stores	5,000	4,900	5,300	100	-300
Food Stores	4,900	4,900	5,300	0	-400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,500	19,000	100	600
Other Retail Trade	12,500	12,500	12,400	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,000	13,800	14,000	200	0
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	-300
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,000	5,000	200	200
SERVICES	77,500	77,000	75,600	500	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	14,600	14,500	14,000	100	600
Health Services	17,700	17,600	16,600	100	1,100
Social Services	4,200	4,000	4,200	200	0
Membership Organizations	3,500	3,200	3,600	300	-100
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	16,900	17,300	100	-300
Other Services	13,800	14,200	13,500	-400	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	48,700	50,300	48,300	-1,600	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,000	13,900	14,300	100	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	34,700	36,400	34,000	-1,700	700
State Government 2/	12,000	14,200	11,400	-2,200	600
Local Government	22,700	22,200	22,600	500	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1991	REVISED MAY 1991	REVISED JUN 1990	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	43,500	44,850	43,600	-1,350	-100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,900	0	-350
SERVICE PRODUCING	37,950	39,300	37,700	-1,350	250
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,100	2,300	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,450	3,600	0	-150
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,950	1,950	2,100	0	-150
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,400	1,600	1,450	-200	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,250	9,200	9,350	50	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	950	900	950	50	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,300	8,400	0	-100
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,100	0	-50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,300	0	-150
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,000	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
SERVICES	8,300	8,200	7,800	100	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,400	18,700	17,500	-1,300	-100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,700	4,700	4,800	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,700	14,000	12,700	-1,300	0
State Government	6,300	7,600	6,500	-1,300	-200
Local Government	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1991	REVISED MAY 1991	REVISED JUN 1990	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	62,650	61,150	62,100	1,500	550
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	4,950	5,300	100	-250
SERVICE PRODUCING	57,600	56,200	56,800	1,400	800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,100	3,000	3,400	100	-300
MANUFACTURING	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0
Nondurable Goods	700	700	650	0	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	12,600	12,200	12,100	400	500
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	11,500	11,100	11,000	400	500
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	4,900	4,700	300	500
Other Retail Trade	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,400	0	-100
SERVICES	17,100	16,200	16,900	900	200
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,200	2,400	100	-100
Health Services	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Other Services	10,900	10,200	10,800	700	100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,600	24,500	24,400	100	200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,700	1,900	100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	22,800	22,500	0	300
State Government 3/	18,300	18,100	18,000	200	300
Local Government	4,500	4,700	4,500	-200	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990
MINING	$588.84	$588.62	$555.52	45.4	45.7	44.3	12.97	12.88	12.54
CONSTRUCTION	$426.47	$441.29	$470.08	38.7	39.9	41.6	11.02	11.06	11.30
MANUFACTURING	$362.70	$364.33	$371.08	38.3	38.8	40.6	9.47	9.39	9.14
Durable Goods	$381.42	$383.18	$385.43	39.0	39.3	41.4	9.78	9.75	9.31
Nondurable Goods	$321.13	$320.73	$337.08	36.7	37.6	38.7	8.75	8.53	8.71
COMMUNICATIONS	$478.40	$491.64	$695.62	39.8	39.3	49.3	12.02	12.51	14.11
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$668.49	$603.54	$659.38	44.3	42.0	45.6	15.09	14.37	14.46
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$229.10	$221.35	$216.69	31.6	30.7	31.0	7.25	7.21	6.99
Wholesale Trade	$358.15	$345.02	$330.43	37.7	36.9	35.8	9.50	9.35	9.23
Retail Trade	$202.71	$196.10	$194.45	30.3	29.4	30.1	6.69	6.67	6.46
BANKING	$273.67	$254.77	$247.96	38.6	36.5	37.4	7.09	6.98	6.63
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990	JUN 1991	MAY 1991	JUN 1990
MANUFACTURING	$387.13	$393.01	$375.56	40.2	40.6	41.0	9.63	9.68	9.16
Durable Goods	$432.18	$437.00	$409.45	42.0	42.1	41.4	10.29	10.38	9.89
Nondurable Goods	$303.32	$309.64	$307.49	36.9	37.9	40.3	8.22	8.17	7.63

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	May '91-Jun '91	Jun '90-Jun '91
CPI-U	136.0	135.6	129.9	0.3%	4.7%
CPI-W	134.1	133.8	128.3	0.2%	4.5%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

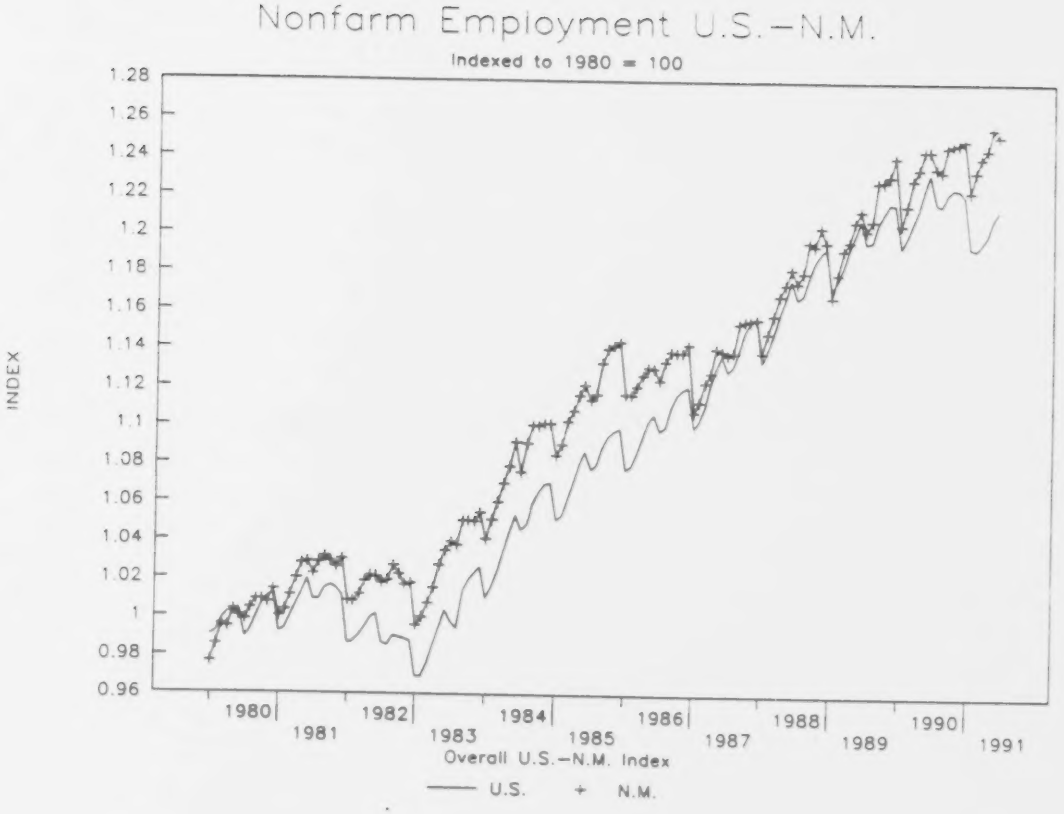
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

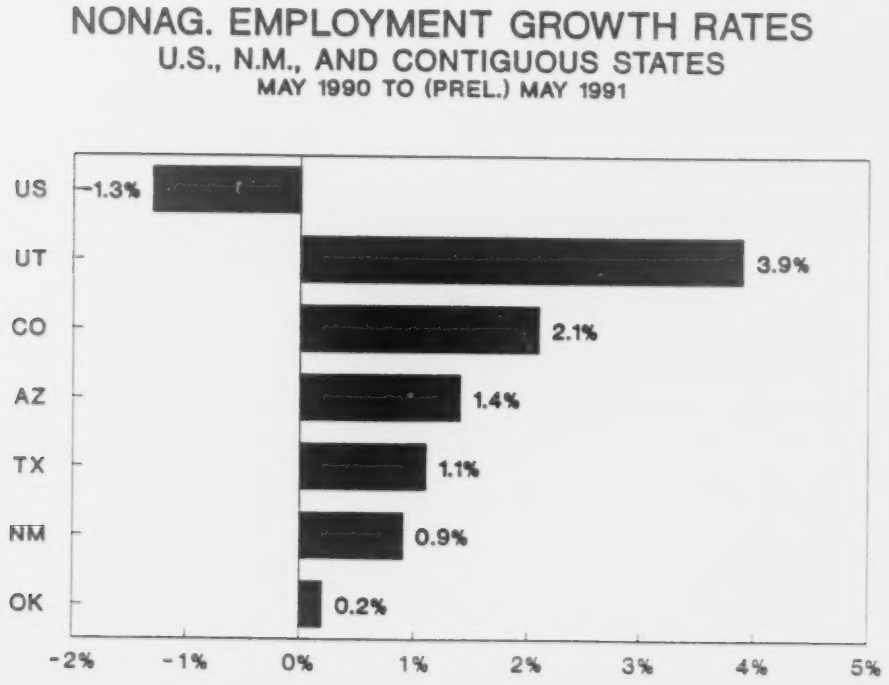
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	MAY 1990	(PREL.) MAY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEBRASKA	1	736.2	768.9	32.7	4.4%
UTAH	2	721.1	749.1	28.0	3.9%
IDAHO	3	383.9	397.3	13.4	3.5%
ARKANSAS	4	927.2	954.4	27.2	2.9%
NEVADA	4	619.5	637.2	17.7	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	291.2	298.9	7.7	2.6%
COLORADO	7	1507.7	1539.4	31.7	2.1%
WASHINGTON	8	2155.1	2195.6	40.5	1.9%
WYOMING	9	200.3	203.9	3.6	1.8%
HAWAII	10	529.2	536.7	7.5	1.4%
ARIZONA	10	1501.5	1522.2	20.7	1.4%
LOUISIANA	10	1600.8	1622.6	21.8	1.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	269.4	272.4	3.0	1.1%
TEXAS	13	7042.5	7118.4	75.9	1.1%
ALASKA	15	240.7	243.1	2.4	1.0%
KENTUCKY	16	1481.2	1494.9	13.7	0.9%
NEW MEXICO	16	579.0	584.1	5.1	0.9%
IOWA	18	1236.2	1244.3	8.1	0.7%
WISCONSIN	19	2287.3	2299.8	12.5	0.5%
OREGON	19	1253.3	1259.8	6.5	0.5%
KANSAS	19	1093.0	1098.0	5.0	0.5%
MONTANA	22	300.1	301.4	1.3	0.4%
OHIO	22	4925.3	4943.7	18.4	0.4%
MINNESOTA	24	2141.5	2148.3	6.8	0.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	24	1562.8	1566.9	4.1	0.3%
OKLAHOMA	26	1193.7	1196.6	2.9	0.2%
ILLINOIS	26	5283.8	5292.7	8.9	0.2%
MISSISSIPPI	28	943.3	942.4	-0.9	-0.1%
ALABAMA	29	1646.1	1642.6	-3.5	-0.2%
INDIANA	30	2545.3	2537.3	-8.0	-0.3%
CALIFORNIA	31	12904.7	12844.8	-59.9	-0.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	32	689.9	684.3	-5.6	-0.8%
FLORIDA	33	5432.9	5386.2	-46.7	-0.9%
MARYLAND	33	2191.5	2172.6	-18.9	-0.9%
TENNESSEE	33	2210.5	2190.1	-20.4	-0.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	5201.3	5150.6	-50.7	-1.0%
GEORGIA	37	2999.3	2967.7	-31.6	-1.1%
DELAWARE	37	350.4	346.6	-3.8	-1.1%
MISSOURI	37	2363.2	2337.5	-25.7	-1.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	3144.3	3109.3	-35.0	-1.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	41	644.9	635.0	-9.9	-1.5%
VIRGINIA	42	2917.2	2871.8	-45.4	-1.6%
MICHIGAN	43	3991.9	3903.4	-88.5	-2.2%
NEW YORK	44	8290.8	8103.6	-187.2	-2.3%
CONNECTICUT	44	1647.0	1609.8	-37.2	-2.3%
NEW JERSEY	46	3676.6	3585.7	-90.9	-2.5%
VERMONT	47	257.0	248.2	-8.8	-3.4%
RHODE ISLAND	48	455.9	438.1	-17.8	-3.9%
MAINE	49	540.9	515.3	-25.6	-4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	511.2	485.1	-26.1	-5.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	3008.5	2851.0	-157.5	-5.2%

1/ Numbers are in thousands


Nonfarm Employment U.S.—N.M.
Indexed to 1980 = 100
INDEX
1.28
1.26
1.24
1.22
1.2
1.18
1.16
1.14
1.12
1.1
1.08
1.06
1.04
1.02
1
0.98
0.96
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
Overall U.S.—N.M. Index
U.S.
N.M.


NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
MAY 1990 TO (PREL.) MAY 1991
US
UT
CO
AZ
TX
NM
OK
-1.3%
3.9%
2.1%
1.4%
1.1%
0.9%
0.2%
-2%
-1%
0%
1%
2%
3%
4%
5%

MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

June 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On July 5, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that nonagricultural employment held steady in June. The unemployment rate rose slightly from 6.9 percent in May to 7.0 percent in June (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all workers was 6.5 percent in the first quarter of 1991 and 6.8 percent in the second quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force decreased from 64.012 million in the first quarter of 1991 to 64.099 million in the second quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 50,000 in June, as the goods-producing sector lost 71,000 jobs and the service-producing sector gained 21,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, rose by 293,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey estimates the persons employed on a place of residence basis, while the survey of nonfarm businesses estimates jobs on a place of work basis.

The proportion of the overall working-age population that is employed (the employment-population ratio) rose by one-tenth of a percentage point to 61.6 percent in June. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.629 million, and the labor force participation rate for the civilian population, 66.2 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 832,000 for a 0.67 percent increase. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.691 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is approaching growth in population, a sign that labor market conditions are strengthening.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 105,000 in June to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.745 million as the civilian worker unemployment rate rose from 6.9 to 7.0 percent. Since June 1990, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 2.185 million or by 33.3 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for June 1991 shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.6 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.9 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was 19.2 percent.

The June unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was up by one tenth of a point to 13.1 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up one tenth of a point to 9.8 percent (both seasonally adjusted). The rate for Whites also rose by one tenth of a point, to 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 293,000 in June to 116.884 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was up by one tenth of a point to 61.6 percent, a positive development. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, has fallen by 1,353,000 over the year or by 1.14 percent, also an improvement. The employment-to-population ratio (civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population) has fallen by one and three-tenths percentage points over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.629 million) was up by 832,000 or 0.67 percent over last June, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was up one-tenth of a point over the month and down by two-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by 1.3 weeks over the month in June to 14.2 weeks - it was 12.0 weeks in June of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was 6.9 weeks in June - this measure has increased by one and seven-tenths weeks from June 1990. 2.573 million (or 29.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in June 1991, compared to 1.436 million

and 21.7 percent in June 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.1 percent in June, up by one and one-half percentage points from the previous month and up by 6.5 percentage points from last June. Job losers totaled 4.869 million in June 1991, as opposed to 1.090 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.143 million) and new entrants (741 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 981,000 in the second quarter of 1991, a decrease of 16,000 from the previous quarter and an increase of 100,000 over the same quarter last year. In the 1981-82 recession, the number of such workers showed a much greater rise.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment held steady at 108.805 million in June, following a revised May increase of 119,000. Employment declines averaged 240,000 over the first quarter of 1991. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 1.630 million or -1.476 percent since last June, with most of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was also down, by 146,000 jobs over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing (-834,000), construction (-481,000) and trade (-196,000) since June 1990. The decline in manufacturing employment resumed in June, decreasing 59,000, following a (revised) rise of 22,000 between April and May. Over-the-month movement in the durable goods industries was down 45,000 overall, with relatively slight changes in such basic industries as fabricated metal products (up 2,000) industrial machinery and equipment (-11,000), and electronic & other electrical equipment (-9,000), and transportation equipment (-15,000).

Construction lost 9,000 jobs in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, as opposed to a gain of 22,000 in May. Construction employment has fallen by 481,000 or by about nine percent of its jobs since June 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 3,000 job loss in June. Oil and gas extraction accounted for 1,000 of the mining job decline.

Service-producing sector employment was up by 21,000 in June, continuing the direction established last month. Retail trade decreased by 12,000 jobs in June, with declines in food stores and general merchandise. Retail trade employment has fallen by 393,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade decreased in June; employment in wholesale trade is down 150,000 since last June. Health services added another 40,000 jobs in June. Employment in business services increased by 12,000 jobs over May. Transportation showed no change.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 2.0 percent of the civilian labor force in June, two-tenths of a point higher than in May. Job losers are now 3.9 percent of the civilian labor force (up by two-tenth of a point from the May level), while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older were at 5.6 percent (up, by one-tenth of a point from May) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.6 percent, up this month, from 6.5 percent last month and 6.3 percent in April. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.2 percent in June, unchanged from 9.2 percent in May. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 10.0 percent in the second quarter of 1991, up from 9.8 in the fourth quarter and 8.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM

(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE 1991	MAY 1991	JUNE 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,429	5,738	4,882	(309)	547
Continued Claims	51,085	57,978	41,374	(6,893)	9,711
# Insured Unemployed *	13,547	12,674	10,353	873	3,194
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6	2.4	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,794	2,592	2,124	202	670
Final Payments	825	917	685	(92)	140
Weeks Compensated	41,113	47,136	33,104	(6,023)	8,009
Net Benefit Payments	$5,427,732	$6,150,589	$4,194,278	($722,857)	$1,233,454
Average Weekly Check	$132.02	$130.49	$126.70	$1.53	$5.32

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

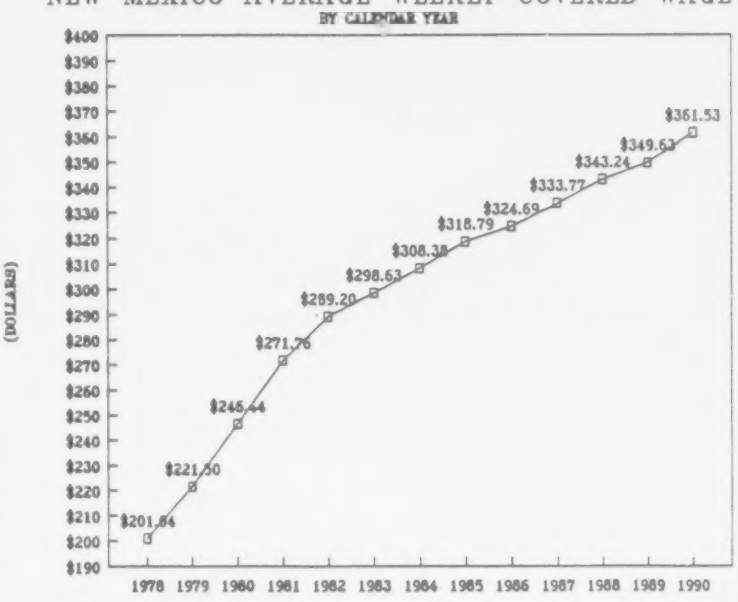
Claims filed for UI totalled 5,400 during June, a decline of 5.4 percent from the May 1991 total of 5,738 but an increase of 11.2 percent from the June 1990 total of 4,882. For the first six months of 1991, there have been 37,485 unemployment claims filed in New Mexico, an increase of 5,832 or 18.4 percent over the first half of 1990. The number of insured unemployed per week rose almost 7 percent during the month, reflecting additional layoffs in the manufacturing industry and seasonal layoffs of cafeteria workers and bus drivers following the end of the spring school term.

Unemployment benefit payments totalled $5.4 million in June, a decline of almost 12 percent from the May 1991 total of $6.2 million but an increase of 29 percent from June 1990. During the first half of 1991, $35.4 million has been paid in unemployment compensation, an increase of $6 million or 20.6 percent from the same period last year. The average weekly benefit amount rose $1.53 from the May 1991 average of $130.49 and by $5.32 from the June 1990 average of $126.70.

The New Mexico Department of Labor has released the statewide average weekly wage paid in covered employment during calendar year 1990, computed to be $361.53. This determination, based on total covered payrolls of $9,940,964,006 and average covered employment of 528,794, will be used by the Workers' Compensation Administration to set the maximum weekly benefit amount for claims filed during calendar year 1992. Under current law, the maximum weekly entitlement is set at 85 percent of the average weekly covered wage.

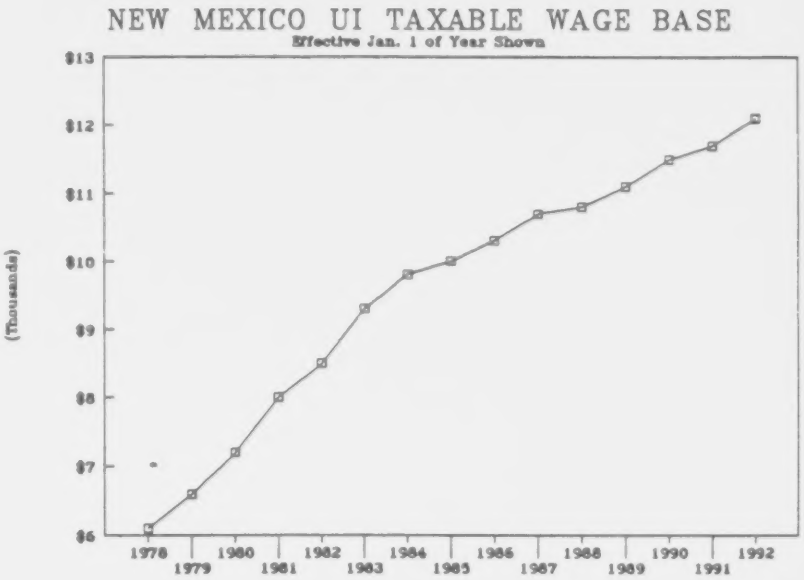
Effective January 1, 1992, the UI taxable wage base will increase to $12,100, a rise of $400 from the 1991 base. The taxable wage base represents the base wage upon which unemployment insurance tax is levied and is set at sixty-five percent of the average annual wage paid by contributory employers

NEW MEXICO AVERAGE WEEKLY COVERED WAGE

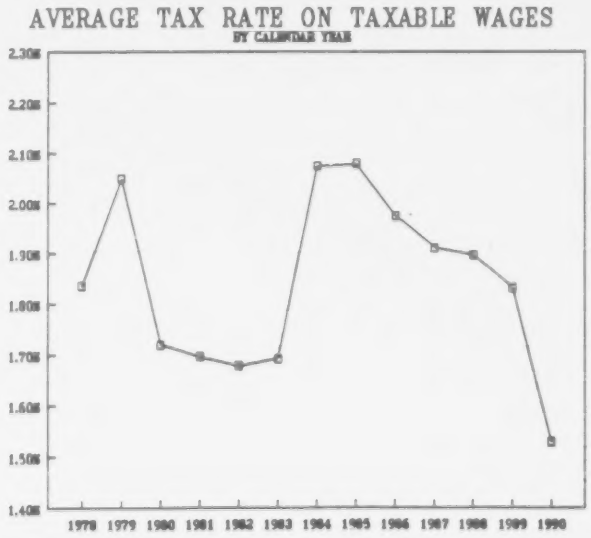


during the calendar year prior to the June 30 computation date. For 1992, the wage base was computed from calendar year 1990 total contributory wages of $7,701,535,228 and average contributory employment of 416,164, producing an average annual wage of $18,506. Sixty-five percent of this average annual wage is $12,028 and rounded to the next higher multiple of one-hundred dollars is $12,100. The flexible wage base became effective in New Mexico on January 1, 1977 as a means of maintaining solvency of the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund. The concept of the flexible wage base is based on the idea that, as the UI weekly benefit amount increases, the wage base will rise proportionately, stabilizing Fund income with outgo. Employment and wages paid by Reimbursing employers are excluded from the computation since they are considered self-insurers and fully liable for the benefit costs of their employees.

Year	Taxable Wage Base	Percent Change
1978	$6,100	—
1979	$6,600	8.2
1980	$7,200	9.1
1981	$8,000	11.1
1982	$8,500	6.3
1983	$9,300	9.4
1984	$9,800	5.4
1985	$10,000	2.0
1986	$10,300	3.0
1987	$10,700	3.9
1988	$10,800	0.9
1989	$11,100	2.8
1990	$11,500	3.6
1991	$11,700	1.7
1992	$12,100	3.4



Though the taxable wage base fluctuates relative to changes in employment and wages, employer tax rates, as measured by the average tax rate on taxable wages, tends to fluctuate counter-cyclical to changes in the New Mexico economy. During bad times when unemployment insurance payments are highest, average UI tax rates are relatively low, allowing unemployment insurance to perform its purpose of economic stabilization. When good times return, however, employer tax rates trigger up to a higher rate schedule in order to rebuild the Fund, thus increasing the average UI tax rate. As the balance of the Fund improves, employer tax rates trigger to lower rate schedules and the average employer tax rate declines.



Year	Taxable Wages	UI Tax Paid	Average Tax Rate
1978	$1,802,456,505	$33,073,136	1.83%
1979	$2,051,064,744	$42,024,389	2.05%
1980	$2,244,123,990	$38,593,549	1.72%
1981	$2,573,933,809	$43,668,687	1.70%
1982	$2,700,099,231	$45,320,265	1.68%
1983	$2,859,345,386	$48,379,567	1.69%
1984	$3,154,810,925	$65,428,106	2.07%
1985	$3,347,300,800	$69,570,498	2.08%
1986	$3,428,967,880	$67,742,910	1.98%
1987	$3,502,707,048	$66,945,305	1.91%
1988	$3,651,906,582	$69,257,821	1.90%
1989	$3,852,690,305	$70,554,704	1.83%
1990	$4,114,014,464	$62,883,311	1.53%

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

According to an article in the **Albuquerque Journal** dated July 11, 1991, a base-closing recommendation endorsed by President Bush would mean a slight net gain of military and civilian jobs by New Mexico. Cannon Air Force Base near Clovis would receive F-111 fighters from Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho, along with the transfer to the base of about 1,650 military personnel and 450 civilians. However, the recommendation also includes the transfer of the Army's Battlefield Environmental Effects Division from White Sands Missile Range to Adelphi, Md. About 46 people would be transferred with the Division, which is part of the Army's Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory. The Navy's 217-employee Weapons Evaluation Facility at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque would close under the plan.

The **U.S. Department of Labor** has announced that New Mexico will receive $422,084 to help create part-time community service jobs for older, low-income New Mexicans. The Department said that the jobs will be in such activities as day care, hospital care, home health, programs for the handicapped, literacy training, conservation, and restoration projects. The jobs are designed for low-income people aged 55 or older who have poor employment prospects.

Sunwest Financial Services Inc. earned $4.6 million in the first half of 1991, contrasting with a $7.6 million loss during the same period last year. Sunwest, New Mexico's largest financial institution, has now reported its fourth-straight profitable quarter since last year's loss. Sunwest Financial Services Inc. is a 13-bank interstate holding company with more than 160 banking locations in New Mexico and Texas.

New Mexico's **savings and loan institutions** showed a profit for the first quarter in five years, according to reports filed with federal regulators. The state's savings and loans earned an aggregate net profit of $1.8 million in the first quarter of 1991, compared to a loss of $71 million in the same period last year. The quarterly profit was the first reported by the state's thrifts since March 1986, when the industry had combined profits of $2.2 million. In the five years since then, New Mexico savings and loans have reported aggregate losses totaling $1.34 billion. Total assets held by the state's thrifts have declined from $6 billion to $1.2 billion, as federal regulators seized eleven savings and loans in New Mexico.

New Mexico banks reported an aggregate net income of $13.9 million for the quarter ending March 31, 1991, down from a $17.5 million profit during the comparable period of 1990. The decline in bank profit was due partially to the activities of the Resolution Trust Corp., which sold the state's two biggest savings and loans to the Bank of America in March. This shifted $1.2 million in losses from the savings and loan sector to the banking sector.

An article entitled "Oil/Gas: No Bed of Roses" in the July 1991 issue of the **New Mexico Business Journal** provides an overview of recent developments in the New Mexico oil and gas industry. The article states that New Mexico produced 68 million barrels of oil in 1990, down from 68.7 million barrels in 1989. The rate of decline in oil production was 3.5 percent in 1990, the same as in 1989. In dollar value, oil and gas production was valued at $3.09 billion in 1990 compared to $2.5 billion in 1989. Natural gas prices did not contribute to the jump in production value since the price of gas has remained level for the past several years. Natural gas production was up due to the surge in coal-seam methane gas drilling in the San Juan Basin. Oil and gas activity in New Mexico peaked in 1981, when the industry produced $4.7 billion worth of oil and gas from New Mexico reserves. The article states that state revenues from oil and gas should be up substantially in 1990, due to the 23 percent jump in production values, although figures for the calendar year are not yet available. In 1989, state revenues from oil and gas jumped 5.4 percent to $433 million, according to the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. The 1989 increase in revenues was due to a 10 percent increase in natural gas production and a 21 percent increase in the price of oil.
[While oil and gas employment peaked at 16,300 in 1981, employment in the industry fell from 9,100 in 1988 to 8,700 in 1989, and then increased to 9,400 in 1990, according to the New Mexico Department of Labor publication "New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment".]

A recent article in the **Albuquerque Tribune** describes the number of applications for state jobs as a "flood". The state of New Mexico's Personnel Department received over 10,000 applications in May and the state Personnel Director is expecting another 10,000 applications in June. The number of job hunters far outweighs the number of jobs available as the state has only filled a few hundred openings a month in recent years. Even at the peak hiring level in 1987-88, the state filled a maximum 2,707 jobs - or about 226 per month. The state personnel director cites layoffs around the state and recent college graduates as the prime causes accounting for the increase. The typical job-seeker applies for three positions, so there could be some overlap in the existing 10,000 applications.

Alamogordo Area:

The **U.S. Defense Department** has given approval for the expenditure of nearly $98 million that Congress approved

last year for military construction projects at Holloman Air Force Base. Most of the funds are associated with the move of the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing from its base in Tonopah, Nevada. Although the military construction projects were approved by Congress last year, their fate was uncertain because of a moratorium on military construction issued last year while the Defense Department prepared its latest base-closing proposal.

Albuquerque Area

Sandia National Laboratories have announced a management reorganization intended to help the Albuquerque-based research laboratory to compete for declining federal research funding. The reorganization merges management of Sandia's nuclear weapons research at Albuquerque with its Livermore, Calif. laboratory and increases emphasis on energy and environmental research. Sandia's largest customer is the U.S. Department of Energy, which runs the U.S. nuclear weapons program. During the last federal fiscal, which ended September 30, 1990, Sandia averaged 8,500 employees, 7,400 of them in Albuquerque. No jobs will be lost as a result of the announced management changes.

Officials at the **Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute** have announced a plan to transform the school into a technical community college and invest nearly $45 million in remodeling and new construction. School administrators say that the project, which will take place in several phases, anticipates achieving community college status for the school by 1993. Community college status could lead to doubling enrollment at the West Side school to at least 1,000 students.

Pioneer Teletechnologies Inc. in Albuquerque is adding 70 bilingual part-time employees to the workforce at its 700-employee Albuquerque telemarketing facility.

Airline traffic at **Albuquerque International Airport** fell in June for the third straight month on a year-ago basis. Arrivals and departures at the airport last month dropped 8.4 percent from the June 1990 total, from 464,177 to 425,023. Traffic for the first half of 1991 was down 0.4 percent from the first half of last year, from 2,412, 658 to 2,403,643.

BDM International and **Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co.** of Tokyo announced plans in late June to create a "business nurturing center" in Albuquerque to help businesses develop and market advanced technological products. The center will be called the Rio Grande Development Company and will begin operating at the BDM complex in southeast Albuquerque.

The **Albuquerque Board of Realtors** reported that the Albuquerque housing market experienced robust growth in June compared to a year ago. Sales of existing single-family homes jumped 30.2 percent and building permits for new single-family homes were up by 42.4 percent. The Albuquerque Board of Realtors reported 526 existing home sales during June, compared to 404 sales in the same month of 1990. There were 121 permits issued for new single-family residences in June compared to 85 in June 1990. The jump in permits was the first year-to-year increase since February 1991, when there was a 25 percent gain over February 1990. Overall, building permits of all kinds in Albuquerque for the first half of 1991 are 2.5 percent behind the same period last year, but the valuation of the permits is off 25.9 percent, according to statistics compiled by the city of Albuquerque planning office.

The Albuquerque economy will lose about $3.5 million annually when the **Santa Fe Railway** closes two facilities as part of a companywide reorganization, according to a July 23 article in the Albuquerque Journal. The Chicago-based railway announced that it will close its maintenance equipment and its engineering services office later this year. About 80 employees will be offered transfers to the railway's Kansas facilities. The 80 workers had salaries totaling $3.5 million annually. Albuquerque presently has 370 railway employees. The move is part of a consolidation plan involving 300 employees throughout the Santa Fe Railroad system. Since the Santa Fe Railway began consolidating operations in 1990, the nation's seventh largest railroad company has reduced its national workforce from 18,000 to 15,200 employees. After the closures, Albuquerque will continue to be the site of Santa Fe's regional operations center, regional freight offices, train yard and a base for locomotive engineers.

The **U.S. Department of Transportation** has awarded the City of Albuquerque $1.35 million to purchase six SunTran buses that will be fueled by clean-burning natural gas. The grant, presented to the city government by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, will also be used to construct a slow-fill compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling station. The **Gas Company of New Mexico** will contribute $75,000 to the program for fueling equipment and technical services, and will build a fast-fill station if SunTran uses a high volume of natural gas.

Motel 6 has opened its fourth motel in Albuquerque, on Coors Road near the I-40 exit. The 111-room facility is the Dallas-based chain's 18th motel in New Mexico. There are now 618 Motel 6 locations in 45 states.

The **Albuquerque Publishing Co. (APC)** eliminated 43 full-time positions in mid-June as part of a company-wide reorganization, according to a company spokesman. The company handles printing, advertising and circulation for the Albuquerque Journal and the Albuquerque Tribune. The newspapers are separately owned and have separate editorial staffs and newsrooms. The publishing company had eliminated 45 positions in January and the June action further reduced the APC to 637 employees. Positions were trimmed in advertising, circulation, accounting, personnel and maintenance.

According to an item in **New Mexico Progress**, Western Bedding Supply Co. of Los Angeles, a manufacturer of

mattress-making equipment, will move operations to Albuquerque later this year. Western will bring four managers and hire 20 people locally. Western is the first company recruited by Albuquerque Metroplex's California Recruitment Project.

Deming Area:

The **Deming Public School District (DPS)** has received only half as many job applications from teachers as in recent years, according to an article in the "Deming Headlight". The personnel director for the district says that he will have trouble filling openings with qualified people for the 1991-92 school year. The DPS board of education has been asked to consider raising the salary for a first-year teacher to encourage applications for first-year positions. The salary for a first-year teacher in Deming has been frozen at $18,803 for three years. The average first-year teacher's salary in New Mexico is $19,500 to $21,500.

Espanola Area:

Duke City Lumber Co.'s Espanola sawmill and its contents were destroyed in May after a spark from a welder's torch ignited sawdust. Forty-five sawmill employees were laid off, probably for the rest of the year. Construction of a new mill will begin by the end of the summer.

Farmington Area:

Farmington-based **Mesa Airlines** announced that it carried 73,729 passengers in June, a 7.6 percent increase form June 1990 and the 27th consecutive month of increased traffic for the air carrier.

Las Cruces Area:

The Texas highway commission has approved a proposal to build a road linking Santa Teresa, N.M., to a vital trade corridor for New Mexico, west Texas and Mexico. The approval paves the way for building what will ultimately be a six-lane highway leading from the Santa Teresa border crossing to a bridge over the Rio Grande and an interchange at I-10 near west El Paso. In New Mexico, transportation officials are studying the impact that added traffic will have on the area.

Los Alamos Area:

A recently declassified **U.S. Department of Energy** report states that **Los Alamos National Laboratory** is a leading contender as a site to consolidate nuclear-weapons research facilities from three national laboratories. The proposed changes outlined in the recently declassified study would make Los Alamos the center for the nation's research into the radioactive materials and high explosives.

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) has identified 2,000 potentially contaminated sites on lab property. Some of these sites will be chosen for cleanup at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. According to LANL officials, none of the sites are believed to pose an imminent threat to public health and safety or have widespread environmental impact. Most of the sites date to the labs's beginnings in the 1940's, before federal regulations for handling radioactive and other hazardous materials went into effect.

Los Lunas Area:

Valencia County government laid off 23 employees in early summer and placed most of its remaining employees on a 32-hour work week.

Raton Area:

A spokesman for the **Santa Fe Railway** has stated that the 2 million tons of coal to be transported from the York Canyon mine annually will be the largest sustained coal movement from New Mexico in the railroad's 123-year history. Santa Fe signed a 15-year coal transportation agreement in May with the Pittsburg & Midway coal Mining Company. The contract calls for delivery of approximately two million tons of coal annually from P & M's York Canyon Mine complex near Raton to the Wisconsin Electric Power Company near Milwaukee, beginning in October 1992. The Santa Fe Railway will haul the coal from Raton to McCook, Illinois, where it will be transferred to the Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Company for the completion of the 1,200 mile trip to Milwaukee.

Roswell Area:

Officials at **KBIM-TV** in Roswell announced that the station laid off six employees in mid-June. The layoffs were blamed on increased competition within the broadcast industry for advertising dollars. Parent company New Mexico Broadcasting Co. representatives stated that the economy in southeast New Mexico has not been strong enough to support the station, which has lost money for the past two years. The layoffs and one resignation leave the Roswell television station with 26 employees.

Santa Fe Area:

The **Santa Fe Land Trust,** a non-profit group of Santa Fe developers and builders formed to build and sell "affordable" homes, will soon start the 25-unit second phase of its Westview Subdivision off Airport Road. The homes sell for around $70,000 with mortgage money coming through the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	CLERK, GENERAL
NURSE, REGISTERED	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
BILINGUAL TEACHER	HOME HEALTH AIDE
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
LIBRARIAN	NURSE PRACTITIONER
PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR	PHYSICIAN
READING TEACHER	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	SOCIAL WORKER
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
COLLECTOR	ASSEMBLER
EEG TECHNICIAN	BARTENDER
ENGINEER, DISTRIBUTION	CARPENTER
ENGINEER, EQUIPMENT	CASHIER
ENGINEER, FIRE PROTECTION	CLERK
ENGINEER, PROCESS	DATA ENTRY SPECIALIST
FABRIC CUTTER	DELIVERY ROUTE DRIVER
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
LEGAL SECRETARY	FOOD SERVICE WORKER
LINE MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	LABORER
MAID, HOTEL	METER READER
MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	RECEPTIONIST
PHYSICIST, OPTICS	REPORTER
POLICE DISPATCHER	RETAIL SALESPERSON
TEACHER, SECONDARY W/MULTI. LIC	SECRETARY
UPHOLSTERER	SECURITY GUARD
	TEACHER, HOME EC. & SOC. ST.
	TELLER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ACCOUNTANT	CASHIER
DRAFTER	COUNTER ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN	DESK CLERK, HOTEL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	HOUSEKEEPER
MACHINIST	JANITOR/MAINTENANCE WORKER
PLUMBER	RECEPTIONIST
WELDER	SALES CLERK
	SECURITY GUARD

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTO BODY REPAIRER	CANNERY WORKER
AUTO MECHANIC	CASHIER
NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
	WAITER/WAITRESS

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
YARD WORKER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CLERK, GENERAL
SURVEY WORKER	CASHIER-CHECKER
CLERK, GENERAL	SECRETARY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	CASHIER II
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTIT.	CARPENTER
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	OPERATING ENGINEER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
JANITOR	MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1985-1995: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDES	SALESPERSONS, RETAIL
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	GENERAL MANAGERS
ELEC. SEMICONDUCTOR PROC.	CASHIERS
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVERS
ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLERS	SECRETARIES
FINANCIAL SERVICE SALES	GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
LEGAL SECRETARIES	JANITORS AND CLEANERS
CHEMICAL PLANT OPERATORS	WAITERS AND WAITRESSES
ARCHITECTS	BOOKKEEPING AND ACCTG CLERKS
NURSING AIDES	TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995," NMDOL, August 1988.

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

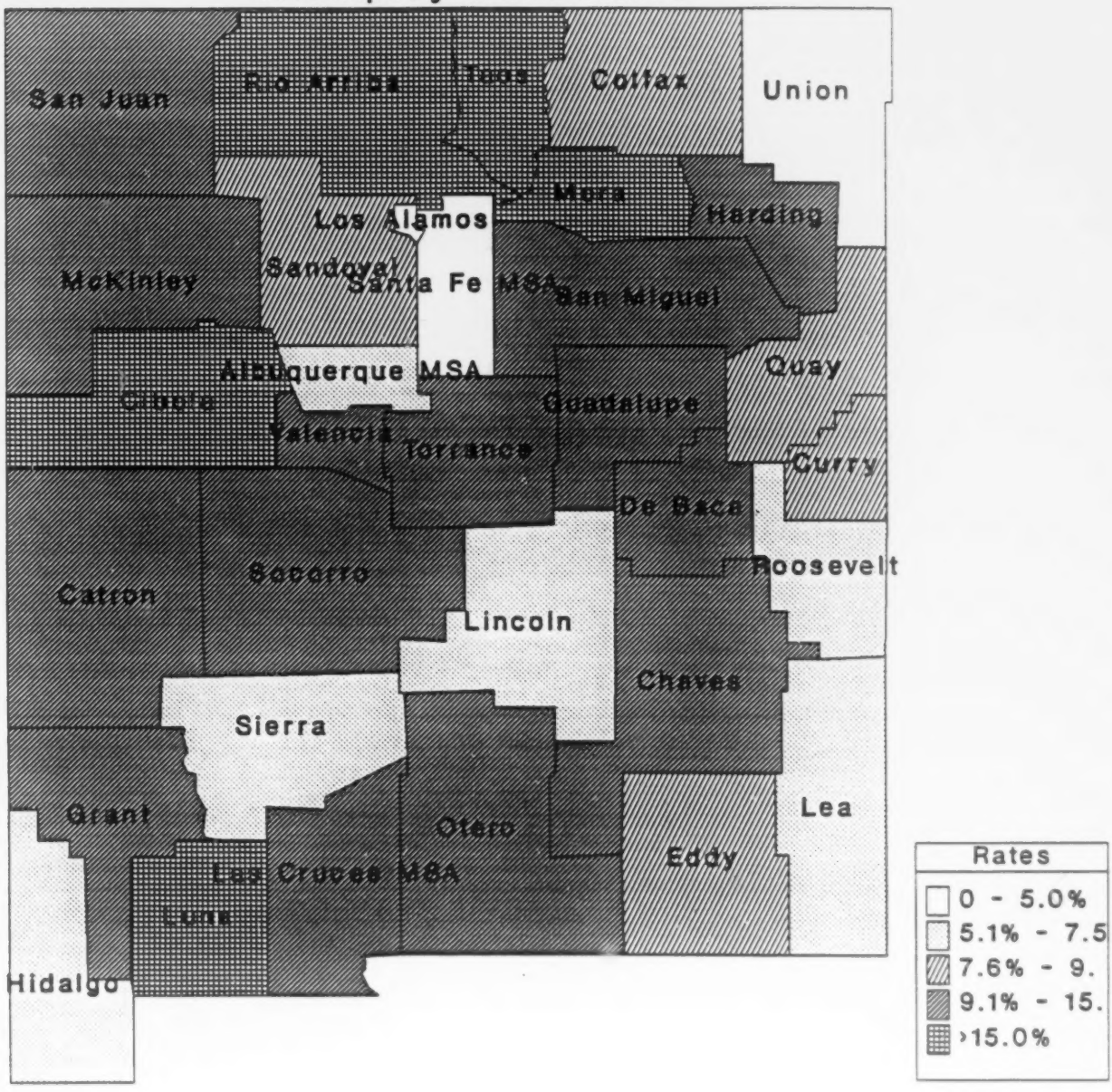
The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico

Unemployment Rates



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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.